
City of Newcastle Police Department

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002 Third Annual Report on Police Performance



Created for the City of Newcastle by:

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City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Letter from Chief Shawn Ledford



June, 2003

Dear Citizens of Newcastle,

The year 2002 was a difficult year for the Newcastle Police Department grieving the death of Officer Rich Herzog. On June 22nd, 2002, Officer Herzog responded to an out of control, naked male on Coal Creek Parkway in Newcastle. Officer Herzog got into a struggle with the suspect, who got the officer's gun and shot him multiple times. The loss of a close friend and fellow officer was extremely difficult for the Newcastle Police Department and deputies within the King County Sheriff's

Office as well. One thing that helped with the healing process was the community support from so many Newcastle residents and surrounding communities. Your kind words and letters let officers know that the work they do is appreciated by so many. We have always known Newcastle is a great city to work in; the residents confirmed it during a difficult time for both the police and community. On behalf of the Newcastle Police and King County Sheriff's Office I want to thank all of you for your support during this difficult year.

In 2002, Newcastle officers handled 3,328 police contacts in the city. Officers were dispatched to 1,444 calls for service and had 1,884 contacts from self-initiated police activity. Officers worked hard checking out suspicious activity, trying to prevent crime from happening, and attempting to apprehend those responsible for committing crimes. Crimes statistics are gathered in two categories - part one and part two offenses. Part one offenses (robbery, rape, assault, etc.) were down 13.2 percent. Part two offenses (fraud, stolen property, drug violations, etc.) were down 11.1 percent overall. Newcastle had a significant increase in burglaries; these were up 45 percent from 2001. In 2001 there were 31 burglaries reported in Newcastle. In 2002 burglaries increased to 45. The nationwide Block Watch program is an excellent way to address local neighborhood security and reduce residential burglaries. Residents interested in starting or joining a Block Watch in their neighborhood can contact Officer Jerry Gilley 206-205-4221. The meetings are short, held in your neighborhood once a year, and are very informative, providing crime prevention tips and information about notifying police to suspicious activity.

Newcastle contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office for police services. The partnership between the City of Newcastle and the Sheriff's Office allows Newcastle to provide quality police services and keep cost down by not duplicating many resources. The Sheriff's Office has been working hard to keep cost down. The Contracting Unit formed a cost containment committee to work on reducing cost for police services in King County. Although costs increased between 2001 and 2002, the 2003 contract cost for Newcastle Police services will be reduced by 2.4 percent from the previous year, ***with no reductions in the level of police services.***

Newcastle has officers on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To report a crime or suspicious activity, dial 9-1-1 or 206-296-3311 (non-emergency line). Officers spend a majority of time in the field and are dispatched to calls via the two phone numbers listed. If you have a general question, comment, or concern for the Newcastle Police Department, you can call the Newcastle Police Department at Newcastle City Hall at 425-649-4444, ext 120.

Sincerely,

Shawn Ledford
Chief of Police

Executive Summary

Mission

The mission of the Newcastle Police Department is to:

Provide quality, professional law enforcement services to improve public safety.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize their mission, the Newcastle Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal: Reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Objective: Use information for crime analysis.
Objective: Apprehend offenders.
Objective: Prevent crime.
Objective: Improve citizens' feeling of security.

Goal: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Newcastle, WA.

Objective: Provide responsive services to citizens.
Objective: Provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The following report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Newcastle Police Department to support its Mission, Goals and Objectives.

Report Highlights

As stated in Chief Ledford's letter (page 2), the highlights of the year 2002 were:

- Reduction in Part I and Part II Crimes (pages 5-7)
- Increases in Residential Burglaries (part of Burglary statistic on page 7)
- Cost containment committee (Chief Ledford's Letter page 2)

Goal: Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime

The goal to reduce crime and the fear of crime is a standard goal of law enforcement agencies worldwide. Efforts to support this goal vary with variations in laws, limitations and liabilities of law enforcement agencies, community preferences, socio-economic factors and available resources.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Newcastle's police department in support of this goal are:

- use information for crime analysis,
- apprehend offenders,
- prevent crime, and
- improve citizens' feeling of security.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Newcastle's police department as reflected in the amount of crime (crime rates and statistics), crime incident case clearance rates, adult and juvenile arrest and charge statistics, workload of crime prevention efforts and citizen communications activities.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Objective: Use Information for Crime Analysis

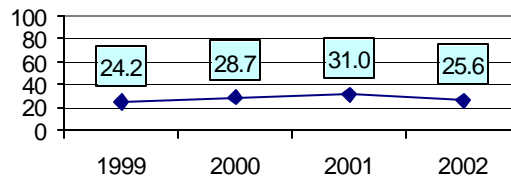
The "Crime Rate"

Total Part I Crimes

"Part I Crimes" is a category of crimes established by the U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Part I Crimes compared to the population are known as the "Crime Index" or "Crime Rate." (The Crime Rate is known as the Modified Crime Rate when Arson data is included.)

"Part II Crimes" consist of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws.

**Part I Crimes Per 1,000
Residents**
Commonly known as the "Crime Rate"



National Modified Crime Rate

The FBI calculates and publishes the national crime rate based on the information sent to them by participating agencies. This information is usually released in the fourth quarter of the following year. Therefore, the most recent data available as of this report is the crime rate for 2001 (published in October, 2002).

U. S. National Modified Crime Rate (2001)

48.9

City of Newcastle Police

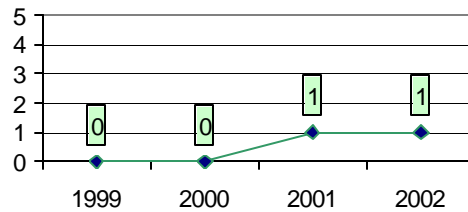
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Crimes Against Persons

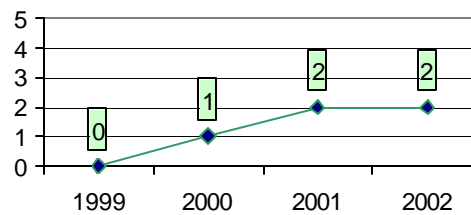
Part I Crimes Against Persons

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against persons.” The following are Newcastle’s Part I Crimes Against Persons for the past four years.

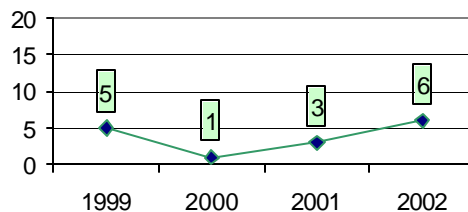
Murder



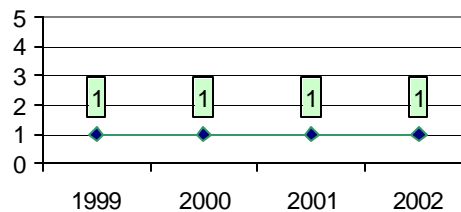
Rape



Robbery



Aggravated Assault



City of Newcastle Police

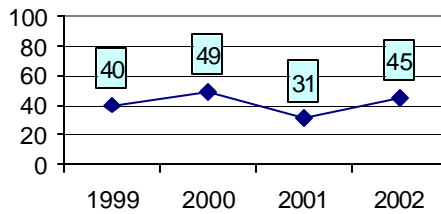
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Crimes Against Property

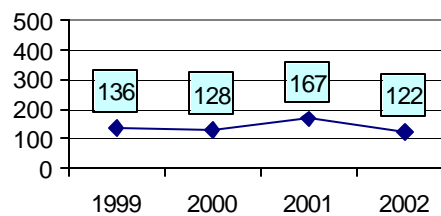
Part I Crimes Against Property

The second group of crimes that make up the Part I Crimes are known as “non-violent crimes” or “crimes against property” or “property crimes.” The following are Newcastle’s Part I Crimes Against Property for the past four years.

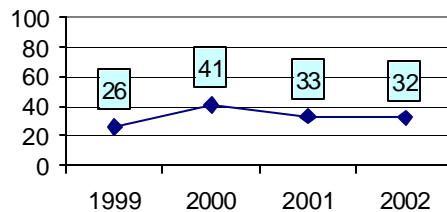
Burglary



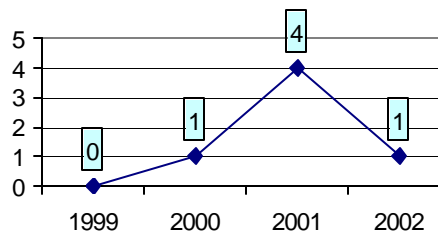
Larceny



Vehicle Theft



Arson



City of Newcastle Police

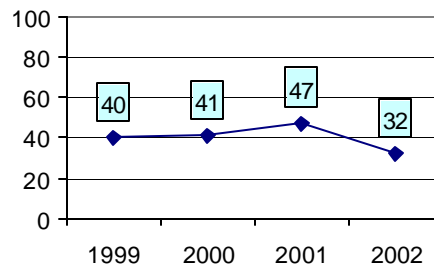
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Domestic Violence Crimes

In Washington State "Domestic Violence Crime" refers to any crime which is committed by a spouse, former spouse, person related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and/or persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

"Domestic Violence Incidents" includes all documented police activity related to domestic violence incidents which includes all case reports and citations as well as possibly containing other related activity such as Field Interview Reports (FIR) and assistance to other agencies.

Total Domestic Violence Incidents



The most frequently occurring types of domestic violence crimes in Newcastle in 2002 were:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Reported Incidents</u>
Assault Fourth Degree	9
Total Family/Juvenile Disturbances	8
Violation of Court Orders, Misdemeanor	3
Vandalism	1
Assault, Hands	1
Other/Miscellaneous	4

NOTE: There were no domestic violence related homicides in Newcastle in 2002.

City of Newcastle Police

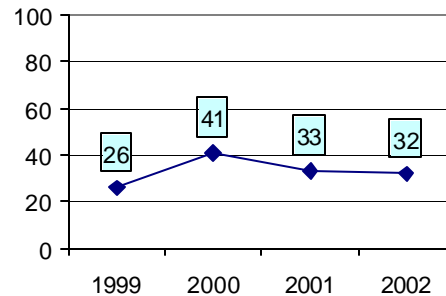
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Automobile/Vehicle Related Crimes

Vehicle Thefts

Vehicle Thefts includes thefts of all vehicles including trucks, buses, boats, recreational vehicles and other non-licensed off-road vehicles.

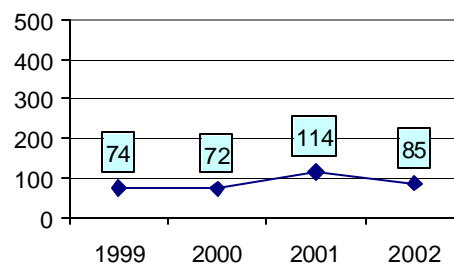
Vehicle Theft



Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts

Thefts From Vehicles and Attempted Thefts includes thefts of property **from** a vehicle including: any part or accessory item attached to the vehicle (gasoline, tires, tape decks, antennas, etc.), and personal property left in a vehicle (purses, gifts, tools), as well as vehicle prowls (no property successfully taken). (See also Problem-Solving Projects on page 14).

Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls")



City of Newcastle Police

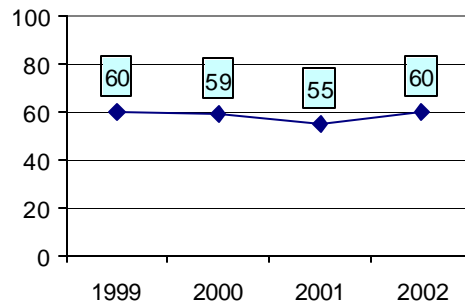
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Traffic Incident Information

Traffic Report Data

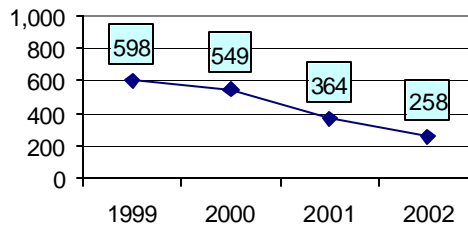
Collision information includes reports for all injury, non-injury and fatality vehicle collisions (including hit and run incidents) taken by the City of Newcastle Police Department.

Collisions



Citation and Notice of Infraction information includes reports of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) violations, Moving/Hazardous violations (such as all accidents, speeding and reckless driving), and Non-moving Compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).

Traffic Citations and Notices of Infraction(s)



City of Newcastle Police

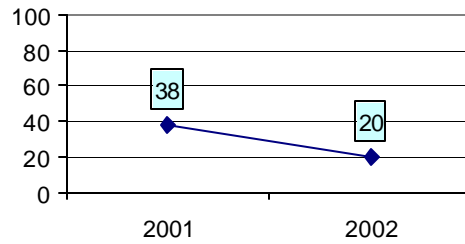
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Traffic Report Data, continued

Citizen Traffic Complaints includes all reports citizens make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. These complaints are then distributed to Newcastle's police officers to provide follow-up enforcement and/or a problem-solving response (see Problem-solving Projects on page 14).

Citizen Traffic Complaints

Comparable data unavailable prior to
2001



City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

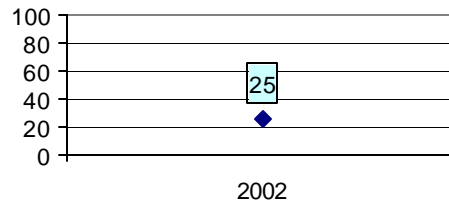
Objective: Apprehend Offenders

Cases Closed "Cleared by Arrest"

The closed cases below are cases known as "cleared by arrest." Although not every case suspect is "arrested," each suspect in these cases has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases "cleared by arrest" are sent to the King County Prosecutor's office - with the officer or detective's recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

Part I & II Cases Closed 'Cleared By Arrest'

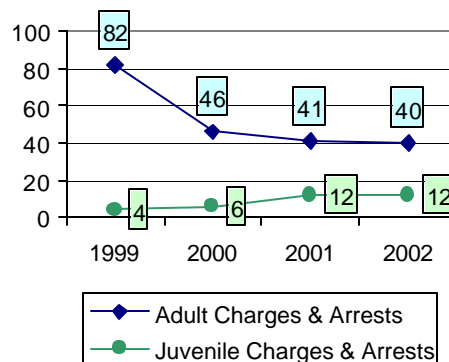
Comparable data unavailable prior to
2002



Charges and Arrests

Of all the cases "cleared by arrest" (see above), the following are the charges & arrests by adult/juvenile status. (Note: Numbers will differ from the number of cases "cleared by arrest" due to differences in reporting standards.)

Adult & Juvenile Charges & Arrests



City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Objective: Prevent Crime

Crime Prevention Efforts

Block & Business Watch Groups

The Newcastle Police Department conducted 10 Block Watch meetings in 2002.

The Newcastle Police Department needs your help by being extra eyes and ears for the police department. Newcastle Police are committed to reducing crime and the fear of crime. Please join or start a Block Watch in your neighborhood by contacting Officer Jerry Gilley at 206-205-4221.

More Information

For more information on crime prevention programs and services, contact Officer J. Gilley at 206-205-4221.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Problem-solving Projects/Programs

In 2002, the City of Newcastle Police undertook several problem-solving projects in response to crime trends in an effort to reduce crime. These projects are part of the community-policing plan and were established to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Auto Thefts and Car Prowls

The Newcastle Police Department starts problem solving projects when crimes occur or when there are locations that have repeat calls for service. Apartment complexes in Newcastle have been the locations of auto thefts and car prowls. Officers that worked graveyard spent a lot of time in the complexes trying to prevent these types of crimes before they happened.

To reduce your chance of becoming a victim of a car theft or prowler, remove all valuable items from your vehicle, and park in a garage or well-lit area. Report suspicious activity immediately by dialing 9-1-1.

Domestic Violence Reduction

The Newcastle Police Department and City Council are committed to helping victims of domestic violence and holding abusers accountable. Through a grant the Newcastle Police Department contracts with the Eastside Domestic Violence Program (EDVP). The EDVP provides assistance and follow up for domestic violence victims that need help with housing, childcare, safety plans, court orders and many other things. To contact the Eastside Domestic Violence Program, call 425-746-1940.

In 2002, the Newcastle City Council approved funding for a Domestic Violence Advocate to assist victims of domestic violence through the court process.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Objective: Improve Citizens' Feeling of Security

Public Communication and Education Efforts

Community Training/Activities

Residential Crime Prevention meeting	10
Vacation house checks	77
Business checks	205
Residential Contacts	14
Traffic complaints	20

Goal: Provide High-quality, Cost-effective, and Accountable Services to the City of Newcastle, WA

The goal "to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services" is a goal any service industry might strive for. It reflects a concern for the appropriate and effective use of community resources. Efforts to support this goal are made in partnership with elected officials and police administrators, taking into consideration problem areas, community concerns for quality of life and resources available.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Newcastle's police department in support of this goal are:

- provide responsive services to citizens, and
- provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Newcastle's police department using traditional responsiveness measures (such as response times and complaints). Additionally, cost information is shown in ratios of cost by the population, by available revenue, by staffing and by volume of work.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Objective: Provide Responsive Services to Citizens

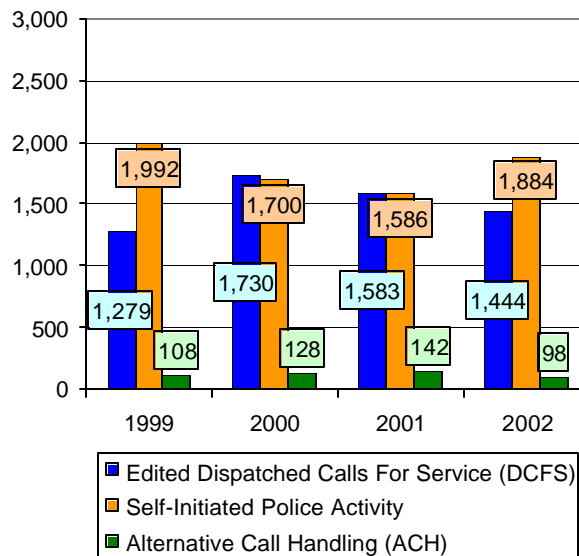
Response to Calls

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) Reports

Police engage in a variety of activities in a workday. Primarily police activity is captured in the number of “calls” responded to during a day. A “call” may be an incident called in by a citizen to the 9-1-1 center or a call may be “self initiated” by the officer responding to a crime they’ve witnessed or to chronic problems in a neighborhood (see Problem-solving Projects on page 14). In addition to the calls responded to by officers, the Alternative Call Handling (ACH) program allows 9-1-1 center operators to take certain police reports over the phone in order to allow police officers more time to respond to citizens who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Below are the number of Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) incidents reported for the past four years.

Police Calls



City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Response Times to High Priority Calls

Response Times to High Priority Calls

Call Priorities and Response Times

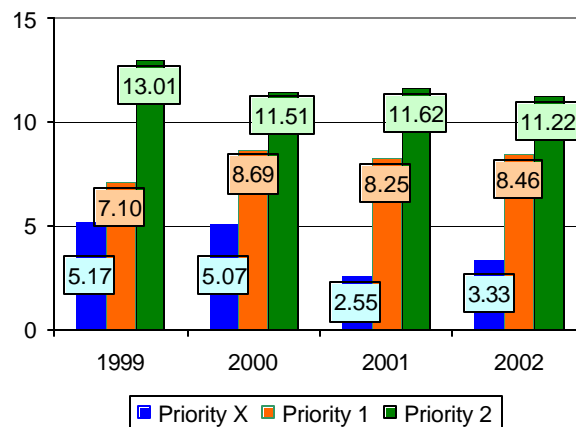
When calls for police assistance are received by the Communications (9-1-1) Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“**Priority X**” designates critical dispatches, those incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include: shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“**Priority 1**” designates immediate dispatches; those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include: silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“**Priority 2**” designates prompt dispatches; those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include: verbal disturbances, audible alarms and blocking traffic accidents.

**Average Response Times* to High
Priority Calls in Minutes**



* The 9-1-1 Center for the City of Newcastle Police measures response times from the time a citizen's phone call is received to the time an officer arrives at the location of the incident.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

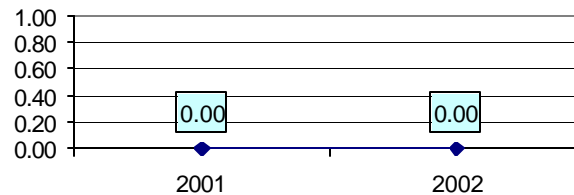
Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Although citizens may have made formal complaints against officers prior to the year 2000, complaints were not tallied for reporting purposes prior to 2000. Complaint counts prior to 2000 were not available for this report.

Complaints per 1,000 Police Contacts

Comparable data unavailable prior to 2001



	2000	2001	2002
Number of Complaints*	1	0	0
Number of Police Contacts (Edited DCFS & Self-initiated Police Contacts)	3,430	3,217	3,328

*Due to improvements in data collection techniques, year 2000 is not comparable with subsequent years.

City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Objective: Provide Cost-effective Services to Citizens

Costs of Services

The City of Newcastle contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Existing Mutual Aid Agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State,
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary,
- Coverage if your officers are away,
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers,
- More experienced officers to select from for staffing, and
- Costs shared throughout the department keeping city costs down.

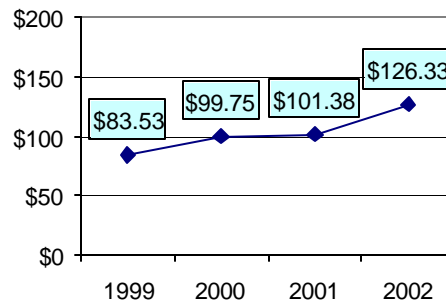
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The dollar amounts and staffing levels shown below are taken from the contracts for police services (billed financial exhibits) for the years indicated. The City of Newcastle may have had additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget that are **not** reflected in this report.

The following are four ways of putting the cost-to-services picture together for the City of Newcastle. (NOTE: Dollar amounts shown have **not** been adjusted for inflation.)

Cost per Capita

Cost Per Capita shows the contract cost for police services divided by Newcastle's population (for example: year 2002 contract cost (\$1,036,516) divided by year 2002 population (8,205) = \$126.33). (Year 2000 U.S. Census data was the basis for the 2001 and 2002 estimated population used in the calculations shown below. For years prior to 2000, population estimates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census data.)

Cost Per Capita



City of Newcastle Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

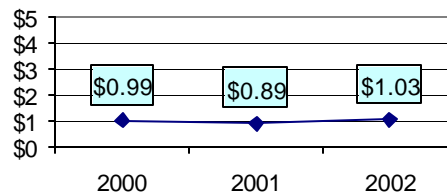
Costs of Services, continued

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value shows Newcastle's contract cost in relationship to the property values (a.k.a. primary revenue source) of Newcastle.

Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

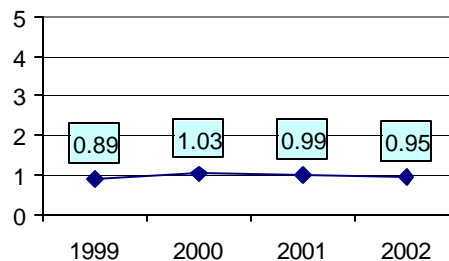
Data unavailable prior to 2000



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Newcastle for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as any special services officers who work part-time for the city, but does not include professional (i.e. non-police) support staff.

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents



City of Newcastle Police

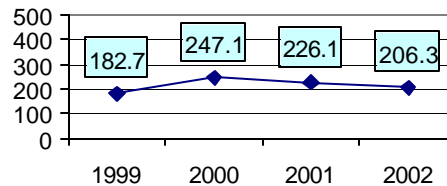
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

Costs of Services, continued

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer gives a picture of the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number only uses dispatched calls Newcastle pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations). Also, the numbers below are **patrol only** and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer



Glossary

Adult Arrests: An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or is booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations that are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is counted only once.

CAD: See "Computer Aided Dispatch" below.

Cases Cleared/Clearance: This refers to the solving of an offense by arrest or, in some circumstances, by exceptional means (e.g., the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

Cleared by Arrest: This is a case that is closed by identifying at least one suspect and charges against that suspect(s) are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. Although called "cleared by *arrest*" this closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects if/when there are multiple suspects involved in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors, felony filings into Superior Court, and all filings into Juvenile Court.

Other clearance codes:

1. "Cleared Exceptional" refers to a case in which a crime and a suspect involved in the crime have both been confirmed but, due to circumstances outside the control of law enforcement, charges are not being recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. (One example of this is when the suspect is already being charged for the crime by another police jurisdiction.)
2. "Cleared Unfounded" refers to a case in which it is discovered that the reported incident was either not true or was not a crime.
3. "Cleared Administrative" refers to an incident found to be non-criminal in nature, but which requires some police action to close the incident (e.g., handling of lost and found property).
4. "Cleared Inactive" refers to cases in which all investigative leads have been exhausted (or none existed) and the case cannot be closed by any other clearance classifications.

Citation: Often called a "ticket," a citation is a written document issued to a citizen who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations prescribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited citizen to appeal the citation.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a subcategory of other crimes. Virtually any crime can be sub-classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, domestic violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who

have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): Dispatched calls for service are calls received in the Communications Center and to which one or more patrol cars are dispatched. For information about "Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)" see the Data Sources section of this report.

Felony: Felony crimes are more serious in terms of either harm or loss to persons or property than misdemeanors, and usually are punished by more restrictive methods than citations. Felonies have subclasses (A, B and C) that are based on the extent of harm to a person or the dollar value of loss or damage to property.

Identifier Codes for Priority of Dispatched Police Calls: The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems used by 9-1-1 Centers use a system of codes to identify the types of calls to which police are being dispatched. Along with categorizing the type of incident the codes also assign the call a priority level based on the urgency required for the police response. The following are the priority levels used by the Communications (9-1-1) Center for the various types of police calls:

- Priority 0 (9-1-1 Dispatch): This code is used when a dispatcher sends a police unit to an incident based on the location, name and phone number information automatically generated by the 9-1-1 CAD system based on the origin of the call. This may be necessary when a caller is unable (for whatever reasons) to give the information or gives minimal information before the call is somehow terminated. Open phone lines and disconnected lines to which a call-receiver is unable to re-contact the caller are also examples of Priority 0 calls.
- Priority X (Critical Dispatch): This code is used for incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. Examples are felony crimes in progress, "help the officer" situations, shootings, stabbings, in-progress robberies and in-progress burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and a suspect exists.
- Priority 1 (Immediate Dispatch): This code is used for incidents requiring immediate police action. Examples are silent alarms at banks or businesses, silent residential alarms, injury accidents, major disturbances with weapons involved, in-progress burglaries of unoccupied structures, and other types of crimes in-progress (or which have just occurred) where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.
- Priority 2 (Prompt Dispatch): This code is used for events that involve situations that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples are verbal disturbances, audible residential or audible commercial alarms and blocking accidents, and incidents of shoplifters in custody who are not causing a problem.
- Priority 3 (Routine Dispatch): This code is used for low priority incidents in which time is not the critical factor in the proper handling of the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, "cold" vehicle thefts and abandoned vehicle calls.
- Priority 4 (Dispatch as available): This code is used for special circumstances or "seasonal" calls. Examples are reports of snowball throwing during winter months or firecracker complaints around July 4th.

Misdemeanor: Crimes that inflict harm or loss but to a lesser extent than a felony (e.g., assault fourth degree or simple assault). Misdemeanors usually are punished through monetary payment via a citation and/or other restrictions (such as restraining orders or no trespass orders).

Part I Crimes: This is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part I Crimes Against Persons: These crimes are also referred to as "violent crimes." They consist of criminal homicide (as defined above), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Part I Crimes Against Property: These are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II Crimes: This is a category of crimes consisting of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws, but typically include one or more of the following crimes: all other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (including statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc. but excluding forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug violations, gambling, offenses against families and children, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and others.

Data Sources

The data compiled in this report was collected from the following sources and, as such, is subject to the data standards and limitations of the source agency:

- City of Newcastle Police (information regarding: traffic complaints, crime prevention activities, problem-solving projects, and public communication and education efforts)
- Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS) are the incidents that originate with a phone call to the 9-1-1 Center requesting a police response (either emergency or non-emergency). The totals shown in this report are limited to the DCFS calls that the city is charged for as part of their contract. Actual DCFS counts may be slightly (usually less than 5%) higher. This data is reported via the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center Section, Research, Planning and Information Services Unit and Contracting Unit.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) annual statistical report *Crime in the United States: 2001*
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (demographic information)
- King County Sheriff's Office:
 - Annual Statistical Reports
 - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system reports
 - Internal Investigations Unit statistical reports
 - Interlocal Agreements - Exhibit Bs (contract cost and staffing information)
- King County Tax Assessor's Office (real property values)
- Washington State Courts, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction annual caseload reports (traffic citation information); available on the Internet at: www.courts.wa.gov/caseload

Improved Data

One of the functions of a Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report is to highlight data collection and reporting methods that may need modification. Since the first annual report was published in 2000, the research and publishing staff have identified several ways to improve the data presented in these reports. Many improvements were implemented since that time and therefore data may differ somewhat in subsequent reports.